



## Select Poetry.

### SPRING CLEANING.

The melancholy days have come—the saddest of the year—  
Of cleaning paint, and scrubbing floors, and  
scouring far and near.  
Heaped in the corner of the room the ancient  
dirt lay quiet,  
Nor rose up at the father's tread, nor to the  
children's riot;  
But now the carpets all are up, and from the  
staircase top  
The mistress calls to maid and maid to wield the  
broom and mop.

Where are those rooms, those quiet rooms the  
house but now presented,  
Wherein we dwelt, nor dreamed of dirt, so cozy  
and contented!  
Alas! they've turned all upside down, that quiet  
salle of rooms  
With slops, and suds, and soap, and sand, and  
tubs, and basins and brooms.  
Chairs, tables, stands, are standing round at  
sides and at corners,  
While wife and housemaid fly about like me-  
teors through the heavens.

The parlor and the chamber floors were cleaned  
a week ago;  
The carpets shook, the windows washed—as all  
the neighbors know;  
But still the sump had escaped—the table  
piled with books,  
Pen, ink, and paper all about, peace in its  
looks—  
Till fell the women on them all, as falls the  
plague on men,  
And then they banished all away, books, papers,  
ink and pen.

And now when comes the master home—as come  
he must of nights—  
To find all things are "set to wrongs" that they  
have "set to rights,"  
When he hears of driving tacks is heard, tho'  
the house is far from still,  
And the carpet-woman's on the stairs, that har-  
binger of ill,  
He looks for papers, books or bills, that all were  
there before,  
And sighs to find them on the desk or in the  
drawer no more.

And then he grimly thinks of her who set this  
fuss afoot,  
And wishes she were out at sea in a very leaky  
boat;  
He meets her at the parlor door with hair and  
cap awry,  
With sleeves turned up and broom in hand, de-  
fiance in her eye,  
He feels quite small, and knows full well there's  
nothing to be said,  
So holds his tongue, and drinks his tea, and  
sneaks away to bed.

### THE GENIUS OF THE ROADSIDE.

It is marvellous that a boy's fortune  
should turn upon a horse shoe, and yet  
for many of us, some of the greatest events  
of our lives, have turned upon as small a  
pivot. Even in the humblest lives, little  
opportunities lie concealed all along the  
way like fairy doors which, when the right  
spring is touched, will fly open, revealing  
a most glorious future.

One fair summer day, a distinguished  
looking gentleman might have been seen  
riding in his carriage along a country  
road in Ulster County, New York. His  
name was Aaron Burr; not the despised  
and hunted Aaron Burr we read of now;  
he was then Senator Burr, one of the most  
talented and highly esteemed men in our  
country. He was not an evil-looking man;  
on the contrary, he was a kindly  
face, lit up with brilliant black eyes.

But, about the horse-shoes; As he was  
driving rapidly along, one of his horses  
lost a shoe and he stopped at the next  
blacksmith shop to have it replaced. It  
was a lonely country place and, while the  
blacksmith was at work, Burr strolled  
through the woods and fields that lay a-  
round. Returning, he noticed upon the  
side of a stable, near the blacksmith's  
shop, a sketch in charcoal of his own car-  
riage and horses. He was startled at first,  
it was so wonderfully accurate and spiri-  
ted. He knew, too, that it must have been  
executed in a very few minutes, and he  
stood for some time gazing at it in admi-  
ration. Turning around, at length, he  
noticed a boy a little way off dressed in  
coarse homespun.

"Who did that?" said Burr, pointing  
at the picture.  
"I did it," said the boy.  
The Senator was astonished. Entering  
into conversation, he discovered that the  
boy, though ignorant, was intellectual.  
He also found that this young artist had  
never had any instructions in drawing,  
and that he was apprenticed to the black-  
smith for six months.

Burr wrote a few lines on a piece of pa-  
per, and said as he wrote:  
"My boy you are too smart a fellow to  
stay here all your life. If ever you should  
want to change your employment and see  
the world, just put a clean shirt in your  
pocket, go to New York and go straight to  
that address!" handing the boy the pa-  
per.

A child's intuitions are quick, and as  
the boy gazed into the kindly face bent  
down to him, he felt that he had won a  
friend he could love and trust.  
The traveller's horses now being ready  
he mounted his carriage and was out of  
sight in a moment, while the bewildered  
boy returned to his work in the black-  
smith's shop. He treasured the precious  
bit of paper though, and many a day as  
he worked the blacksmith's bellows that  
fanned the glowing embers, he built gold-  
on dream castles, while brave, ambitious  
thoughts leaped up in his heart as the  
flames leaped up from the vivid coals.

Months passed away and these circum-  
stances had nearly faded away from the  
busy Senator's mind. In his beautiful  
home at Richmond Hill, he was sitting  
at breakfast one morning with his daugh-  
ter Theodosia. It was upon this daughter  
Theodosia, so lovely, so pure, so gentle,  
that Aaron Burr lavished the wealth of  
a soul overflowing with secret tenderness.  
Long after his fall from power, she, it is

said, was the solitary star shining with  
beautiful lustre over the rough and dark-  
ened pathway of his life.

It was on this memorable morning that  
a servant entered the breakfast-room, and  
placed in Colonel Burr's hand a small pa-  
per parcel, saying it was brought by a  
boy who was waiting outside. Theodosia  
gazed on wonderingly as her father opened  
the parcel and found "a coarse country-  
made, clean shirt." Of course, they both  
laughed merrily over it, and Burr, sup-  
posing it to be some mistake, ordered the  
boy to be shown in.

Who should enter then but our genius  
of the roadside, blushing in confusion  
by the elegance of the room, and the  
presence of the beautiful daughter, he  
was still more abashed, but the face of  
his friend reassured him. Very modestly,  
he placed in his hand a piece of worn  
paper, the one he had treasured for so  
many months. As Burr traced the al-  
most illegible words he recognized his  
own handwriting, and a new light flashed  
over his face. Taking the child's trem-  
bling hand in his own, he gave him such  
a welcome as only warm, generous hearts  
know how to give. Then presenting the  
lad to his daughter, he told her his story.  
Theodosia gave him her hand at once, for  
she was as much pleased with him as was  
her father.

From that hour, the boy was loved and  
cared for as one of the family. He was  
educated and placed under the best of  
masters in the art he had shown such a  
talent for. Nor was this enough; Van-  
derlyn, for that was the boy's name, was  
afterwards sent to Europe by Burr, where  
he spent five years in the study of paint-  
ing, until he became, it is said, an artist  
worthy of the name.

Years and years afterwards, when Burr  
was wandering in Europe a poor and  
lonely exile, Vanderlyn was exhibiting  
pictures at the Louvre, Paris. He had  
not only been presented with a gold medal  
by Napoleon, but was receiving compli-  
ments and congratulations from the Em-  
peror's own lips. His cup of joy seemed  
almost full. It was then that he heard  
that his benefactor was in Paris, and he  
hastened to give him as warm a welcome  
as he himself had received one winter's  
morning so long ago. I wish I could  
tell about the meeting of these two; the  
poor, old man, bowed down with dis-  
grace, and the grateful, and now famous young  
artist whom he himself had uplifted from  
a blacksmith's little drudge at the road-  
side. We only know that it must have  
been most joyful and most sorrowful. We  
also know that Vanderlyn gave his old  
friend all the help he could.

In after years the artist returned to  
America, and was commissioned by Con-  
gress to paint one of the panels of the  
Capitol at Washington, one of the high-  
est honors his country could bestow upon  
him. He executed here one of his most  
famous pieces, his well-known "Landing  
of Columbus." He also painted portraits  
of Aaron Burr and his daughter. He died  
a few years ago at Kingston, not far from  
the spot where he drew the charcoal sketch  
which decided his fortune.

As for Aaron Burr, the way of the  
transgressor is hard, but the Lord is more  
merciful than man. In his old age, Burr  
was hated by the country that had once  
loved him, he was left homeless, almost  
friendless, but he was not left desolate.  
The bread cast upon the waters in happier  
days all returned to him. As he had  
once loved to feed and shelter the poor and  
homeless, so he himself, in his last days,  
was sheltered and cared for tenderly.

Scene in a California Barber Shop.

During the early days of the Golden  
State, when San Francisco barbers were  
as rough and bold as the balance of crea-  
tion there, the art of shaving was in a  
crude state in that city, and the fact that  
the knights of the razor drank, gambled  
and tore around with the bravest, quite  
naturally made them unsteady of hand  
in their business; and the consequence where-  
of was that, after a customer had submit-  
ted himself to be operated on, he usually  
emerged from the ordeal looking as if he  
had just been undergoing the operation of  
skinning.

One of the festive Frisco boys at last got  
tired of being continually out and backed,  
and going into a barber's shop one day,  
haunted by a revolver, with the remark to  
a barber: "Here, you shave me, and if  
you cut me this time, I'll blow your brains  
out."

"All right," chimed the barber, "take  
your seat."  
"But, I say," replied the other, "sist  
you afraid to tackle me under the circum-  
stances? I'll shoot you, sure, if you make  
a mistake."  
"Oh, don't you worry," returned the  
barber: "If I happen to nick you, why,  
I'll just cut your d—d throat."

The bloodthirsty customer wilted forth-  
with, and concluding that he wouldn't be  
shaved just then "walked off on his ear."

An exchange tells us that a negro stole  
a carpet from a Tennessee church, and  
cut it up into horse blankets, and the con-  
gregation thought a person who would do  
such a thing was bad enough to require  
immersion. So they took him over the  
river to immerse him, and all the people  
turned out to see it. And all would have  
gone well but for a little incident—he  
was held under the water one minute too  
long.

An old lady died in Cumberland county  
recently, who had 110 great grand chil-  
dren living.

## South Carolina Snubbed.

The Insult to the Delegates from the Pal-  
metto State at the White House—Ad-  
dress of Mr. Porter.

MR. PRESIDENT.—We are delegates  
from the Tax-payers' Convention of South  
Carolina, and are charged with a mission to  
the authorities at Washington to lay before  
them a great public grievance under which  
our people are laboring, and to invoke the  
sympathy and aid of the Federal Govern-  
ment to afford us the relief which we have  
not been able to procure for ourselves.

We know the power, moral and political,  
of the Government, and believe that it  
can, if it will, redress our grievance. It  
is difficult in the few minutes that we feel  
at liberty to trespass upon your time to  
make an adequate presentation of the pitia-  
ble condition in which South Carolina is  
placed. To give you any conception of it  
it is necessary to state her condition at the  
close of the war. No one knows better  
than yourself, Mr. President, the exhaus-  
tive processes of the war upon our State.

Her people, with a sincere belief that the  
enterprise in which they embarked involv-  
ed their domestic peace and safety, and  
with an uncalculating devotion to their  
cause, staked their all upon the issue; and  
lost their all. The single act of emancipa-  
tion struck out of existence \$125,000,-  
000 of their property value. Their money,  
their bills, their securities, State and Fed-  
eral, perished on their hands. They had  
lands, without labor or money to hire  
labor; they had houses or cabins, but  
without provisions to satisfy the hungry  
cravings of men, women, and children.

If ever there was a people upon whom the  
hand of taxation should have been laid  
lightly and gently, it was the people of  
South Carolina at the end of the war. If  
ever there was a people whose condition  
was a protest and remonstrance against  
the heartless and grinding exactions of  
the tax-gatherer, it was that stricken peo-  
ple. The reconstruction measures placed  
South Carolina in an anomalous position.  
It doubled her citizenship and her suf-  
frage. We are not here to ask any change  
or modification in this respect. We know  
that this matter has been placed upon the  
basis of the fundamental law by constitu-  
tional amendments, and that, whether  
wise or unwise, we can expect no altera-  
tion of it. But there are some incidents  
and results growing out of the reconstruc-  
tion policy which are curious as well as  
vital in their operation, and to the practi-  
cal effects of which we invite your atten-  
tion, with a view to some relief. This  
doubling of our citizenship and suffrage  
has divided the State into two classes, or  
strata, the one property-holding and tax-  
paying, and the other non-tax-paying and  
non-property-holding. And in the non-  
property-holding and non-tax-paying class  
resides the absolute political power of the  
State, including the great sovereign power  
of taxation; and this class is banded  
together as a fixed political majority which  
refuses any substantial representation to  
the tax-paying minority. The practical  
result is then this: that the people who  
levy the taxes do not pay the taxes; those  
who pay the taxes have no voice in fixing  
the amount of them; and the taxes so  
raised are expended, not by those who pay  
them, but by those who really feel no  
part of the burden of them. We doubt  
whether such a condition of things has  
ever before existed in any government  
which called itself a free representative  
government. With our knowledge of the  
entire American feeling on the subject of  
taxation and its exercise, we think it may  
be truly said that no free State of the  
North would submit to such a condition  
of things either theoretically or practi-  
cally—for the practical results are precisely  
such as might have been anticipated.

Those who do not pay the taxes care not  
how heavily they lay them on, and the more  
heavily they lay them on, the more  
money they have to expend. In point of  
fact there is no check, no limitation, no  
responsibility such as exists where the  
representatives feel that they owe an ac-  
countability to a tax-paying constituency.  
Allow us, Mr. President, to group a few  
facts which will serve to give some idea of  
the condition in which we are placed.

Our taxable values before the war were  
near \$500,000,000; they are now reduced  
to \$150,000,000 or \$160,000,000.  
Upon that \$500,000,000 before the war  
was raised, for the ordinary current ex-  
penses of government, the sum of about  
\$400,000; but upon the reduced values  
of \$160,000,000 there is now raised the  
annual sum of over \$2,000,000. Con-  
sidering the loss and depreciation of prop-  
erty, the reduced ability of the people to  
pay, and the false and exaggerated assess-  
ments made, the proportion between the  
tax now raised and that raised before the  
war would be as fifteen or twenty to one.

When the impoverished condition of the  
mass of the people is taken into consid-  
eration, with what a fearful weight of op-  
pression do these burdens fall upon them.  
It is no wonder, then, that in one year  
268,000 acres of land were forfeited to  
the State for non-payment of taxes, and  
that in the single county of Beaufort some  
800 out of the 2,500 farms sold by the  
United States to the colored people have  
also been forfeited for the same cause. So,  
too, the funded debt of the State has been  
increased from about \$6,000,000 to an  
undisputed figure of \$16,000,000, with an  
undefined margin of floating debt and un-  
acknowledged bonds. To state the case  
in a few words, it may be said that our  
present rulers have already utterly de-  
stroyed the credit of the State by the ex-  
cessive issue of bonds, partly legitimate  
and partly fraudulent, and are now en-

gaged in devouring the substance of the  
people by the grinding exactions of taxa-  
tion. Mr. President, this is no false  
clamor or picture of the imagination. It  
is real, hard, stubborn fact, and is ac-  
knowledgeed or can be proved. Strangers  
from the North express their amazement  
at what they see, and wonder at the for-  
bearance that has so long endured. No  
man who has come to see for himself with  
an open, dispassionate mind has come to  
any other conclusion than that there  
should and must be a radical reform. Our  
own people are almost in despair, for they  
feel that they are upon the very verge of  
a general ruin. If we could lay before  
you the many, many instances of distress  
that have come before our eyes, it would  
appeal most powerfully to your sym-  
pathies. And the worst feature of cruelty  
in the thing is that it falls most heavily  
upon the most helpless—upon women and  
children, upon widows and orphans.

Year by year, and day by day, is the  
number increased of those who have kept  
up in vain the struggle for the bread of  
independence and for the roof that covers  
their heads. Is it strange that we should  
ask for them and for ourselves some relief  
from the tyranny that is so oppressing us?  
And can it be that the Government will  
deny us its sympathy and its aid in giv-  
ing us the substance as well as the form  
of republican government? Mr. Presi-  
dent, we come in no factious or partisan  
spirit. We come in the interest of peace,  
of good order, and of honest government.

It matters little to us whether the Admin-  
istration be Republican or Democratic, so  
that it insure us an economical, honest  
government, such as our condition imper-  
atively requires. We ask it as American  
citizens; for we know that the moral as  
well as the political influence of the Na-  
tional Government is commanding. The  
people of South Carolina did once aim at  
an independent existence and make a ter-  
rible struggle for it. But that dream and  
that struggle are over—they are of the  
past. Our people have no other national  
government than this of the Union, no  
other country than these United States,  
and no other flag than that bright flag of  
stars that floats over this broad land. And  
they are true men and faithful; and if we  
know the people, they would defend this  
oil which is theirs, that flag which is  
theirs, from foreign aggression with the  
same unflinching valor which, in the re-  
mote past and in the recent past, they  
have displayed on so many well-fought  
fields of battle.

The President, who heard Mr. Porter  
with fixed attention, replied with charac-  
teristic brevity, and with something more  
than his usual vigor. He said:

GENTLEMEN.—After listening to your  
remarks, I do not see that there is any-  
thing that can be done, either by the Ex-  
ecutive or by the legislative branch of the  
National Government, to better the condi-  
tion of things which you have described.  
The State of South Carolina has a com-  
plete sovereign existence, and must make  
its own laws. If its citizens are suffering  
from those laws it is a matter very much  
to be deplored. Where the fault lies may  
be a question worth looking into. Whether  
a part of the cause is not due to your-  
selves—whether it is not owing to the ex-  
treme views which you have held—whether  
your action has not consolidated the non-  
tax-paying portion of the community  
against you, are questions which I leave  
to your own consideration. Allow me to  
say, however, that I always feel great  
sympathy with any people who are badly  
governed and over-taxed, as is the case  
in Louisiana, and seems also to be the  
condition of South Carolina. I will say  
to you candidly that, while I have watch-  
ed the proceedings of your Tax-payers'  
Convention with no little interest, a por-  
tion of my sympathy has been abstracted  
by the perusal of a speech delivered dur-  
ing its deliberations, and which contained  
a vile and more villainous slander than I  
have ever experienced before, even among  
my bitterest enemies in the North. It was  
far worse in its personality and falsehood  
than anything I have ever seen in the  
New York Sun.

The President here seemed to have con-  
cluded his reply, and Governor Bonham  
inquired what was the speech to which he  
had referred.

The President said that he did not know  
whose speech it was or whether it had  
been correctly reported, but he had read  
it recently as part of the proceedings of  
the Convention.

Colonel T. Y. Simons remarked that he  
felt it to be due to the gentleman who  
made the speech that it should be stated  
here that he had disavowed having made  
use of the offensive language to which the  
President referred, and which had been  
attributed to him by a local Republican  
paper.

General M. C. Butler corroborated this  
disavowal. He had not himself heard  
the speech, but he had read it, as fully  
reported in the Edgefield County paper,  
and it contained no such offensive allusion  
as had been charged.

General Kershaw explained that what-  
ever might have been said in the speech,  
the speech itself did not reflect the senti-  
ments or meet with the sympathy of the  
Convention. Expression was given to  
this fact by the action of the body in  
promptly recommitting the report which  
had been introduced by the speech.

The President said that that might be  
so, but he had seen nothing in the pro-  
ceedings of the Convention expressing  
any disapproval of what had been said in  
the speech.

Mr. James E. Thompson here took oc-  
casion to say that he was one of the few

Republicans who had taken part in the  
Convention; that he had heard the speech  
to which reference had been made with  
pain; but he must say that he and the  
other Republicans in the body regarded  
the spirit in which the speech was received  
by the Convention and the action taken  
in recommitting the report by which it  
was accompanied as a plain and pointed  
rebuke to the sentiments which it con-  
tained.

## On the Value of the Rare.

"Familiarity breeds contempt" is an old  
and well-worn adage; so old and well-  
worn as to have itself fallen into contempt.  
We are accustomed to smile somewhat de-  
risionally at these trite sayings as only fit  
for copy-books. But is this because they  
have ceased to be true? Or is it not rather  
that a truth presented to us constantly  
under the same aspect becomes common-  
place, and is consequently little regarded.

It seems but a senseless ambition to be  
the possessor of objects, valuable solely on  
account of their rarity, independently of  
any other quality, intrinsic or extrinsic.  
A unique copy of an utterly useless book,  
a coin throwing no light upon history or art,  
a hideous piece of china that has happened  
fortunately never to have been reproduced  
—these may be but the whimsical fancies  
of the collector.

Nevertheless, in rarity lies a certain  
value. The word "rare" not only means  
scarce, uncommon, but also excellent, in-  
comparable; and the two meanings are  
not so dissimilar as at the first glance  
would appear.

However humiliating the fact may be,  
it is undoubtedly the case that the strange  
forms one great element of beauty. We  
have to be surprised into admiration; and  
if we think of it, this word is also con-  
vertible. "Wonder, surprise, and admira-  
tion, are words which, though often con-  
founded, denote in our language sentiments  
that are indeed allied." That which ex-  
cites admiration in any degree, must also  
excite wonder—that is to say, in other  
words, must be raised above the dead level  
of commonplace.

Nature acts upon this law, as if aware  
of the dulling of our perceptions through  
too constant use. She is niggardly of her  
most splendid effects. Ought we to re-  
quire anything more exquisite than the  
sights daily before our eyes—the pale blue  
sky with its fleecy cloudlets, or rounded  
masses of countries, the fresh green of the  
fields, the lovely forms of the ordinary  
pewees by the hedge-side, the waving foliage  
of the trees as the wind whispers through  
its branches?

But simply because they are constantly  
before us we give no heed to them; we re-  
quire the sky to be of deeper blue, the  
clouds to be filled in stormy grandeur, or  
bathed in the glory of the setting sun, the  
trees to be of giant growth, before we are  
surprised into the exclamation, How beau-  
tiful! "This air we breathe is so com-  
mon, we care not for it."

Nature sets us the example of being  
chary of ornament. For a short time in  
Spring she scatters her gay colors over the  
earth with lavish hand, the fields are gold-  
en with buttercups; and in the Summer  
is spread an azure carpet of hyacinths; in  
Autumn, again, mountain and heath glow  
in hues of amber and purple, the trees don  
a many-tinted raiment—but soon this is  
snatched away, before our eyes have time  
to weary. It is but a glimpse of bright-  
ness that is permitted to us and then the  
needful change.

Thus decorations should be sparingly  
used. The most exquisite combinations  
of form and color become commonplace,  
and cease to appeal to our feelings for the  
beautiful, if they are allowed to weary by  
constant repetition. Simplicity, harmoni-  
ousness, quietude, should prevail in our  
ordinary surroundings; elaborate ornament  
being always the exception.

In literature the same rule holds good.  
The poet, or even prose-writer, if he would  
excite emotion in his readers, or rouse  
their intellectual activity, must avoid com-  
monplace, and must bear in mind that the  
choicest expressions, the most finely turned  
phrases, lose their charms by too frequent  
repetition. It is related of a countryman  
that after seeing "Hamlet" performed, he  
declared himself disappointed. "It was  
a fine play," said he, "certainly; but  
there were too many quotations." Who  
does not sympathize with the poor man,  
and feel that many a tragic or pathetic  
scene is almost marred from some phrase  
or some line having been dinned into our  
ears until it has become utterly common-  
place if not absurd? Who cares to be told  
now that "a rose by any other name would  
be as sweet," or that "a custom may be  
more honored in the breach than in the  
observance"? Who can forbear a smile  
when the lines occur?

Notwithstanding the tasteless and pe-  
dantic manner in which quotations and fa-  
miliar sayings in foreign languages are too  
frequently introduced in writing or speak-  
ing, the desire to escape by any means  
from the commonplace may justify their  
occasional use, even the quaintness of the  
Scottish or Irish dialect may catch the ear  
and arrest the attention, where the same  
sentiment expressed in ordinary English  
would be unheedingly passed over.

Satiety is one of the greatest evils of  
life, as it has been said in ancient times,  
the power of admiring was the greatest  
blessing bestowed on mankind. The habi-  
tual tourist, year by year, visiting Italy,  
Switzerland, the Rhine or wherever his  
fancy may lead him, comes to find delight  
in vine-clad hills, or snowy mountains, or  
castled crags. He hurries past lovely

scenes with which he has become too fa-  
miliar, and seeks to rouse his dormant  
sense of wonder, and with that his appre-  
ciation of the beautiful.

How different it is with the weary la-  
borer at the desk or in the workshop, or  
the professional man worn with the toil of  
brain, when, for a few short weeks he is  
enabled to cast care behind him and, An-  
taeus like, recruit his exhausted energies  
by contact with his mother earth! What  
glories he finds in her presence! what ex-  
ceeding beauty is revealed to him in sea  
and mountain, and woodland! What rapt-  
ure in the unaccustomed sense of freedom.  
His sensations are not dulled by satiety.  
He enjoys vividly what to him is rare.

Much is said about the dissemination of  
taste by the multiplication of beautiful  
things; and to a certain extent this is de-  
sirable. But even good taste may be pur-  
chased at too high a price, and there is a  
danger that if we do not keep our beau-  
tiful things rare, we shall vulgarize them,  
and cease to perceive their beauty alto-  
gether.

Illustrated papers, chromo-lithography  
and heliography, and casts, and even  
pastes and seagliola, and such means of  
producing copies and other imitations  
ought, no doubt, to be cordially welcomed  
as enabling much to the beauty that was  
formerly confined to the palace to be en-  
joyed in the cottage.

But do we really value much the pic-  
ture we see repeated in every shop win-  
dow? Do we care for a statue, or a  
vase, or an ornament, that is thrust before  
our eyes at every turn through the medi-  
um of innumerable copies and imitations?

Now, is this tendency to satiety a sub-  
ject for regret or blame? We are so con-  
stituted, both as regards our minds and  
our outward senses, as to be unable to  
bear any long-continued strain. As the  
eye may gaze upon a color until it appears  
faded, and in order to see it again in its  
brilliance, the eye must be allowed to rest  
while upon an opposite tint, so the mind  
requires change, if its perceptions are not  
to become blunted. In Lessing's celebrated  
essay, known as "Laocoon," the follow-  
ing passage occurs, speaking of La Mettrie,  
who had his portrait taken as a second  
Democritus: "The first time the picture  
is seen it seems to laugh; but frequently  
contemplated, the philosopher becomes a  
buffoon and the laugh a grin."

To this law of our nature much to the  
neglect in America of what is called high  
art may be traced. We do not turn our  
churches into picture galleries, neither  
have the majority of picture-buyers gal-  
leries of their own. Pictures are pur-  
chased to be hung in the ordinary living  
rooms of the family, and it is true instinct,  
perhaps quite as much as acquired taste,  
that leads to the choice of simple subjects,  
adding to the cheerfulness of the room,  
while requiring no greater mental effort in  
the beholder.

Suppose, however, these sunny land-  
scapes, and breezy sea-pieces, and scenes  
from domestic life removed, and in their  
stead, place, say Guido's "Martyrdom of  
St. Sebastian," Reubon's "Descent from  
the Cross," or Raphael's "St. Cecilia,"  
either the continued strain upon the facul-  
ties, turned to their highest pitch by the  
constant contemplation of these noblest  
works of art, would become unendurable,  
or we should lose, by too great familiarity,  
all sense of their grandeur.

A fortunate possessor of a valuable pic-  
ture not unfrequently draws a curtain be-  
fore it, or, if small, places it in a case to  
preserve it; for, he says, by allowing him-  
self only an occasional contemplation of its  
beauties, he retains the freshness of feel-  
ing, the warm delight with which he first  
viewed the treasure he has made his own.  
Great wisdom lies in that certain—great  
value and beauty not habitually disclosed.

The rare is no less precious in another  
aspect. Much of what we understand by  
fascination of manner depends on variety.  
Shakespeare gives this crowning grace to  
his Cleopatra:

"Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale  
Her infinite variety."

The constant set smile becomes, after a  
time, quite as wearisome as the downward  
aspect of melancholy, the soft, smooth  
speech of the habitual complainer as te-  
dious as the prying of the grumbler. It is  
the rare smile, flashing like a sudden  
gleam of sunlight over the thoughtful coun-  
tenance, the tender shadow as from an  
April cloud, darkening the aspect for a  
moment and then passing away, that al-  
lures the bright, elastic spirit, lending it-  
self with adaptability and every emotion  
that charms.

To refer again to Lessing, he defines  
the charming as the "transitory beauti-  
ful;" that we wish to see repeated. "It  
comes and goes," he says, "and as what  
gives us the idea of movement impresses  
us more easily and in a more lively man-  
ner than mere form and color. So, by  
the same rule, must the charming effect  
be more strongly than the beautiful."

B. A. G.

Wilmington, Del., April 3d.

A French savant likens the quickness  
of volition in an animal to the telegraph.  
When a whale is harpooned, he says, the  
nervous telegraph to the creature's brain:  
"Harpoon in tail," upon which the brain  
telegraphs back: "Jerk tail and upset  
boat."

A fictions fellow, having unwittingly  
offended a conceited puppy, the latter told  
him he was no gentleman. "Are you a  
gentleman?" "Yes, sir," answered the  
fox. "Then I am very glad I am not,"  
replied the other.

## Agricultural.

### The Use of Salt.

Common salt I have used much the last  
twenty-five years, and am convinced of its  
advantages on drained and well-farmed  
land, especially on light land; and where  
salt is used the moisture of the air will be  
abundantly appropriated and retained.







## The Middletown Transcript

Published every Saturday by  
Edward Reynolds.

**TERMS**—\$2.00 a year, payable in advance. No paper discontinued until ordered, except at the option of the publisher.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING**—Advertisements of 10 lines or less will be inserted twice for \$1.00, and 25 cents for each additional insertion. Business cards, \$10 per year. One-quarter of a column, 3 months, \$5; 6 months, \$10; one year, \$20. One-half of a column, 3 months, \$10; 6 months, \$20; one year, \$40. Business Local, 10 cents a line for each insertion. Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Obituaries charged for at regular advertising rates.

### Local and State Affairs.

**The Levy Court.**  
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS APPROPRIATED TO REBUILD THE COURT HOUSE.

The Levy Court reassembled on Tuesday, to dispose of the unfinished business of the term. After settling some preliminaries, the report of the committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Court House, and report an amount thought necessary to remodel the same was called up, and the following report and resolution, drawn by Wm. N. Wilson, of Appoquinimink Hd., was read, and upon motion adopted by the Court:

Your committee, appointed in accordance with resolution adopted in reference to rebuilding the Court House in New Castle, respectfully report that they have carefully considered the same, and that they see the great necessity of a thorough remodeling and rebuilding of the old building at a probable cost of \$40,000, and as a committee we hereby endorse the plan proposed by the Architect, Mr. John McArthur, of Philadelphia, said plan to be subject to be revised by the Levy Court, or its building committee appointed by the same, for rebuilding the New Castle Court House, at New Castle, Del. And we hereby recommend the commencement of the building of said Court House at an early day.

Geo. Jackson,  
ALEXANDER DEAKYNE,  
Wm. N. Wilson,  
SERRICK F. SHALLGROSS.

Resolved, That there be, and hereby is appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of rebuilding the Court House of New Castle county, at New Castle, Del., subject to the order of the building committee, Messrs. Wm. N. Wilson, Wm. R. Bright, Serrick F. Shallcross, George Jackson, Alex. Deakayne, F. Janvier.

When the above appropriation was under consideration, Mr. Feibiger took up to an amendment appropriating \$20,000 towards the construction of a bridge across the Brandywine, at Wilmington. The amendment, however, was lost, by a vote of 3 yeas to 8 nays—Messrs. Feibiger, Derrickson and Sharpless voting in the affirmative.

The tax rate fixed by the Court a few days ago, is 38 cents on the \$100—20 cents for County, 10 cents for State and 8 cents for poor tax. This rate is the same as last year's.

After settling the accounts of the members, the court adjourned until their next regular term.

**School Elections.**

More interest was manifested, in the early part of the day, in District No. 94, than has been taken in a school election for several years, or since the spirited times, when the war fever was at its height. A rumor had been in circulation for some days that an attempt would be made to vote down the school tax. This was found to be incorrect. The foundation for the rumor was "the fact that certain parties had determined to appeal to the voters of the District to refuse to sustain the purchase of the house and lot, bought at the Sheriff's Sale of T. H. Rothwell's property, by the Commissioners as not being a suitable location for a school." As, however, the property had been sold the night before to J. H. Walker, Esq., at about the price at which it was bought by the commissioners, there was nothing to quarrel about, and all passed off serenely. Dr. T. H. Gilpin was elected clerk vice W. J. H. Lingo, term expired. The term of the commissioners, Messrs. E. T. Evans and C. E. Anderson, not having expired.

In District No. 60, times were not quite so lively. E. W. Lockwood, Esq., was elected commissioner, vice Albert Pennington, term expired.

As the school house in District No. 60 is rather ancient and has "seen its best days," and No. 94 have no house at all, a committee of three from each district has been appointed to confer with the Board of Trustees of the Academy with a view to obtaining the Academy building for the purpose of forming a joint school, for both districts, of several grades. The following gentlemen compose the committee:—From District No. 94, E. T. Evans, Robt. A. Cochran, C. E. Anderson; from No. 60, Wm. Green, E. W. Lockwood, J. B. Clarkson.

**Peach Growers' Meeting.**

In another column will be found a call for a special meeting of the members of the Peach Growers' Association at Dover next Tuesday. Business of much importance to fruit growers will be discussed at that meeting, as is explained in the letter of Mr. Townsend which is always awake to the interests of the fruit shippers of the Peninsula. It is earnestly desired that there should be a full attendance of the members and others interested next Tuesday.

**Mysteries Shooting.**

A young man named Walter Woodrow, of Wilmington, while walking on the street last Tuesday evening held a pistol pointed and suddenly received a pistol shot, but where he was hit seems to be a little doubtful, the Commercial says in the head; the Gazette says in one of his fingers. But however it was, the act was evidently the result of gross carelessness, and the perpetrator needs a little of the kind of wholesome teaching that Gideon gave the men of Succoth.

**Edward Moore.**

The Spring and Fall advertisement of this old reliable clothing House will be found, in double column, on our fourth page this week. The attention of our readers is most respectfully called to it, as the season for Spring clothing is at hand. If parties in want of such articles will call upon Mr. Moore he will give them the full worth of their money in good material and guarantee satisfaction in fit.

**Burning of Richardson's Factory.**

Ex-Sheriff Jacob Richardson's morocco factory, in Wilmington, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, together with a large quantity of material, both raw and manufactured. The origin of the fire is not known, but as fire is not used in the place where it was first discovered, suspicions of foul play are entertained. Mr. Richardson's loss is estimated at about \$15,000, his insurance \$11,500.

**Middletown Nursery and Fruit Farm.**

E. R. Cochran advertises a large and carefully selected stock of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruit plants, &c., at his nursery and fruit farm near Middletown. Mr. Cochran is a practical farmer and fruit grower, and thoroughly understands his business. Persons who buy of him may rest assured that the articles they buy are what he says they are.

## Conventions.

A convocation of the clergy of the Diocese of Delaware, was held in St. Ann's Church of this town, Wednesday and Thursday last, the 8th and 9th instant. Besides the Bishop, the Rev. Messrs. Clemens and Hottelkin, of Claymont; Frost and Little, of Wilmington; Stone, of Newark; McKim, of Milford; Douglas, of Georgetown; Gibson, of Dover; Stewart, of Lewes, and the Rector of the Parish were present. The opening services on Wednesday morning were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Gibson and Stewart, the Rev. Mr. Stone preaching the sermon. In the afternoon a business meeting was held at the Rectory. Notwithstanding the heavy rain that began a few hours previous to evening service, a goodly number of the members and others assembled in the Church, and after evening prayer, the subject "Conversion" was ably discussed by several of the clergy. At 9 A. M., Thursday, Convocation reassembled and the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Mr. Stone, celebrated the Holy Communion. Morning prayer was said at 10 o'clock, and the Bishop preached from the 34th chapter, 16 verse of St. Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corinthians. After the sermon, and while the hymn was being sung, seven candidates (ladies), advanced to the Chancel Rail, and at its close received the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation. The Convocation then adjourned for another business meeting at the Rectory.

In the evening the Apostolic Commission, considered as an act of incorporation, was the subject discussed by the various speakers, after which the Convocation adjourned. The services throughout were of the most interesting and pleasing character, and had not the weather been so unfavorable, would no doubt, have been very largely attended.

The congregation of St. Ann's has been very much increased since Mr. Butler's advent among them, and the church is now in a flourishing condition.

**Patrons of Husbandry.**

J. M. Hamilton, National Deputy, Patrons of Husbandry, organized a Grange at Milford, April 6th, with a full list of Charter Members and the following officers:—Master, John J. Rose; Overseer, David Scott; Lecturer, W. C. Davidson; Steward, A. P. Lewis; Assistant Steward, James Sculler; Chaplain, W. R. Phillips; Treasurer, S. Todd Jenkins; Secretary, Peter P. Wyankop; Gate-keeper, Harris Paige; Ceres, Mrs. W. R. Phillips; Pomona, Mrs. David Scott; Flora, Mrs. Charles Barker; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. H. Cora, and at Bridgeville, April 7th, organized "Sunny Side Grange," No. 7, with nineteen Charter Members and the following officers:—Master, S. Robins; Overseer, J. B. Cottrell; Lecturer, M. A. Sullivan; Steward, W. H. Clarkson; Assistant Steward, Wm. Bryan; Chaplain, D. S. Myers; Treasurer, G. T. Trout; Secretary, W. J. Costa; Gate-keeper, S. P. Raughley; Ceres, Mrs. Anne Clarkson; Pomona, Mrs. M. E. Bryan; Flora, Mrs. M. A. Sullivan; Lady Assistant Steward Mrs. Kate Jacobs.

**Sig. Lorenzo Blitz.**

The entertainment given in the Town Hall last Saturday evening by Sig. Blitz, Jr., was pretty well attended, and on the whole, rather pleasing to the audience. Mr. Blitz, we believe, is thought to be more skillful in the performance of some of his tricks of necromancy than his famed father, but we have very little fancy for amusements of this character we are rather poor judges of his merits and demerits. Many of his audience, however, expressed themselves as well pleased. His chief performance is what he calls his "Indian Box Trick," in which an assistant is put in a bag and laid upon the stage on a box. The box is then examined by a committee from the audience, and tied with a rope. The curtain is dropped and when raised, immediately after, the man is found inside the box. How did he get there? These who want to know must ask Mr. Blitz, we can't tell them.

**Spring.**

Welcome, sweet Spring, with all thy varied charms,  
With all thy freshness and thy myriad flowers;  
Winter retreating, opens wide its arms,  
And Spring comes bounding from his sunny bowers.

The earth is robed in clothing fresh and bright—  
Kind nature spreads her mantle over all—  
But man, to dress himself up, wears all night,  
Should put his clothes up BENNETT'S TOWER HALL.

We have a splendid assortment of Beautiful Clothing for Spring wear; elegant in style, of durable material, and lower in price than you will find elsewhere. BENNETT & CO., TOWN HALL, 518 Market Street, (half-way between 5th and 6th sts.) Philadelphia.

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## Minor Topics.

Rev. Dr. Patton will preach in Armstrong's Chapel next Sunday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Messrs. Jenkins and Atkinson, the Commercial men, are getting up another State Directory which will soon be published.

Wm. H. Connell has resigned his position as Secretary and Treasurer of the Wilmington and Western R. R. Co.

The building committee of Kent Co. Levy Court advertise for proposals for building a new Court House at Dover.

A Wilmington lawyer got upset in his carriage last Saturday evening, and some heartless persons said he was a tilt—Bird.

H. F. Pickles has commenced to rebuild his Diamond Steel Iron Works, at Wilmington, recently destroyed by fire.

Victor Dupont has written a letter to the Gazette declining, most emphatically, to be the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Friday-President Wilson stayed in Wilmington, Friday night week, with H. M. Jenkins, Esq., of the Commercial. He was en route for Boston.

Mr. Thomas Smith, postmaster at Dover, died at his residence in that town on Monday night last. He had been postmaster for a long while.

Milford is going to have a Town Hall. Subscriptions have been raised to buy the old vacated M. E. Church and to turn it into a Town Hall.

An old lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Chandler, was choked to death at the house of her son-in-law, James Brown, near Kinbleville, Chester county, Pa. last Sunday.

Owen Zehley a prominent Odd Fellow, and some years ago Coroner of New Castle county, died in Wilmington, last Thursday week, aged 71 years.

R. C. Frain, of Wilmington, has been granted Letters Testamentary, by the Register, under the will of Samuel Segars, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased.

The Gazette wants the New Castle County prison made self-supporting; that is, it wants the lazy scoundrels locked up therein to be made to work, in which we heartily agree with it.

E. B. Rice & Co. having their large ice-house on Drummond's Lake filled with good ice, promise to supply our citizens with that useful article during the summer.

A lamentable affair happened at Camden, Kent Co., last Saturday. The ballots of three National idols were refused by the judges of the school election. Waa'n't it awful.

The Commercial says a "Middletown farmer attempted to kick a colored man from his kitchen and was knocked down." Wonder if the Commercial knows how high a seat in the Radical Synagogue that "Middletown farmer" holds?

Wilmington had an excitement last week. A horse belonging to Col. J. W. Andrews ran away with his carriage, and jumped upon the deck of a tug-boat in the Christians, where he was caught.

The Wilmington Republican papers are having a lively discussion about who shall be their nominee for Governor. They had better save up a little of their fire until next fall. They'll need plenty of it then.

A. N. Shepley advertises for a Memorandum Book lost on the streets during a visit to Middletown on Wednesday. Any one who may have found the same will receive a reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at this office.

The Gazette is extremely anxious to know whether Delaware has a Representative in Congress, or not, and asks what has become of Mr. Lofland?

Why don't the Commercial answer and relieve its neighbor's anxiety.

Messrs. Foard & Comegys, grain merchants of this town, shipped per sloop Ariadne from Odessa, on Wednesday last, 2200 bushels of corn to New Castle, and will ship per sloop Olivia, from same place to-day, 2000 bushels of corn to New Castle. They also shipped two sloop loads of corn from the Canal this week.

**Our Public Schools.**

Exhibitions were held last Friday week in the public schools of our town, and great improvements were shown in the manner of conducting the same. More interest is now being taken in these schools than has been known of for years and under the direction of the present teachers they will still grow in interest. At the school in District No. 94, an exhibition of the scholars' talent was held in the afternoon, and the exercises, which consisted of choruses, dialogues, recitations, &c., were gone through with to the entire satisfaction of all. This school is under the direction of Miss R. A. Maxwell and Miss Annie Roberts. At the school in District No. 60, under the direction of Miss Fannie Vasey and Miss Mary Pennington, an exhibition was held in the evening. This school is divided, and only Miss Vasey's scholars took part in the exercises, which consisted principally of dialogues and declamations, with music interspersed. The school-house was nicely trimmed with evergreens, and a neatly arranged table occupied the centre of the floor, on which were cakes, lemonade, &c., for the scholars. Two prizes were given to the scholars best in deportment, and the scholars receiving them were Janie Lenthurby and Ella Hall. Miss Pennington treated her school to refreshments in the afternoon.

**Rice's Ice Cream Saloon.**

E. B. Rice, Middletown's energetic confectioner, having rented the dwelling house on the corner of Broad and Main Sts., adjoining his store, has had communicating doors cut between his store and the dwelling house, and has nicely fitted up the front room of the latter for a ladies' ice cream and oyster saloon. He has also fixed up a room in the rear of the store for the accommodation of gentlemen without ladies. He has now one of the largest, best arranged and nicest saloons in the county. Rice is an enterprising fellow and richly deserves the patronage of the public. Those who have once had the pleasure of eating his ice cream don't need to be told how good it is, and those who haven't tried it, had better do so.

**Agricultural Association.**

An adjourned meeting of the Association was held at the office of J. T. Burd, Esq., on Saturday afternoon last, Charles Bonsten, Esq., president, in the chair. The most important business before the Association was the report of the Executive Committee in reference to securing grounds for the proposed exhibition. The committee reported in favor of accepting the proposition of Mr. William Bird, which was to lease the field (30 acres,) half mile north of Middletown for five years, with the privilege of giving it up after one or two years, with reasonable notice. The report was accepted and the committee authorized to conclude the agreement.

On Wednesday the executive committee met and proceeded to lay off the grounds, &c.

## THE MARKETS.

**MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. F. EVANS & CO.  
Wheat, ..... \$1.55 @ 1.70  
Corn, old, ..... 75 @ 80  
" White, ..... 75 @ 80  
" Yellow, ..... 75 @ 80  
Oats, ..... 40 @ 45  
Timothy Seed, ..... 4.50 @ 5.00  
Clover, ..... 7.25 @ 7.50  
Beans, ..... 1.00 @ 1.10

**MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. F. EVANS & CO.  
Eggs, ..... 16 @ 18  
Butter, ..... 35 @ 40  
Lard, ..... 11 @ 12  
Potatoes, ..... 1.00 @ 1.10  
Chickens, ..... 14 @ 15  
Turkeys, dressed, ..... 13 @ 15  
Geese, ..... 10 @ 12  
Ducks, ..... 13 @ 14

**PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.**  
Prime red wheat, ..... \$1.70 @ 1.75  
Corn, yellow, ..... 84 @ 85  
" (Pennsylvania), ..... 82 @ 86  
Oats, ..... 61 @ 65  
Rye, ..... 85 @ 89

**BALTIMORE MARKETS.**  
Wheat, good to amber, ..... \$1.80 @ 1.85  
Corn, white, ..... 82 @ 85  
Corn, yellow, ..... 81 @ 84  
Oats, Southern, ..... 61 @ 65  
Rye, ..... 85 @ 89

**Business Locals.**

Labels for books, packages, boxes, &c., printed on fine gummed paper, can be had at the office of the TRANSCRIPT.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of grain, by FOARD & COMEGYS.

Judgment Bonds, Notes and other Legal Blanks can be had on application at the TRANSCRIPT Office.

Business Cards, Letter and Bill Heads are printed at the TRANSCRIPT office as neatly and cheaply as can be done elsewhere.

**Special Notices.**

**TAPE WORM.** TAPE WORM.  
Tape Worm removed in from 2 to 3 hours with harmless vegetable medicine. The worm passing from the system alive. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head passed, is seen. Harmless, can refer those afflicted to the residents of this city whom I have cured. At my office can be seen hundreds of specimens, measuring from 40 to 100 feet in length. Fifty per cent. of cases of Dyspepsia and disorganizations of Liver are caused by stomach and other worms existing in the alimentary canal. Worms, a disease of the most dangerous character, are so little understood by the medical men of the present day. Call and see the original and only worm destroyer, or send for a circular which will give a full description and treatment of all kinds of worms, enclose 3 cent stamp for net of the same. Dr. E. F. Kunkel can tell by seeing the patient whether or not they are troubled with worms, and by writing and telling the symptoms, &c., the doctor will answer by mail. DR. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 229 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Advice at office or by mail, free.) Seat, Pin and Stomach worms also removed.

**NO EXCUSE FOR BEING SICK.**  
No person can use Boschee's German Syrup without feeling immediately better. We have the first cure of Coughs, Colds or Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, and yet have heard from that has not been cured. We have distributed every year for three years over 250,000 sample bottles "free of charge" by druggists in all parts of the United States. No other manufacturer of medicine ever gave their preparations such a test as this. Go to your druggist, Dr. Chamberlain's, Philadelphia, Pa., or write to Dr. E. F. Kunkel and he will send you a bottle, and try it—two doses will relieve you. Dec 6

Many people unacquainted with physiological chemistry are not aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply for delicacy, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a proteid of iron) supplies this vital element and has cured many chronic diseases.

**CORNS, BUNIONS.**  
Corns—How they sting, throb, ache, smart and burn. In vain we rub, we burn, we threaten, we curse. We flourish the sharpest knives above their heads, we burn, we cut, hack, hoe and fell, and still the peckish corns remain a thing of misery. Unless are extracted, leave scars, groans; nothing can remove our corns but Briggs' Affliction and Cure, a sure cure for Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, and all ailments of the feet.

**Piles! Piles!** PILES, INTERNAL, EXTERNAL, Hemorrhoids, or Piles on the rectum. The wonderful effect of Dr. Briggs' Affliction, for the speedy cure of the above mentioned very prevalent and painful disease, is known to many thousands who have used it with unqualified success. In every case of the above enumerated complaint, it never fails to give immediate relief. This fatal and dreaded disease of the rectum, and has been cured by Dr. Briggs' Affliction, and Longevity, or Piles, is agreeable and sure remedy for Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all ailments of the throat, lungs, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest.

**Headache.** Headache, Neuralgia and Nervous Disorders. The wonderful effect of Dr. Briggs' Affliction, for the speedy cure of the above mentioned very prevalent and painful disease, is known to many thousands who have used it with unqualified success. In every case of the above enumerated complaint, it never fails to give immediate relief. This fatal and dreaded disease of the rectum, and has been cured by Dr. Briggs' Affliction, and Longevity, or Piles, is agreeable and sure remedy for Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all ailments of the throat, lungs, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest.

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## Wit and Humor.

### A Colored Witness.

During the March of the Oyer and Terminer, held in this city, Judge Brady presiding, a poor unfortunate named Nixon was tried and convicted of murdering Charles Phifer. Notwithstanding the gravity of the trial, the testimony of a colored man, named William Henry Johnson, was given in a manner that rendered assistance to laughter impossible. It was given thus:

William Henry Johnson (colored) testified that on the day of the shooting he saw two men having an altercation in Chatham Street, one of them was on horseback, and the other drove a wagon. The man in the wagon told the man on horseback to get out of the way, when the latter turned round and attempted to strike him two or three times.

Cross-examined by District Attorney Phelps:

Q. "Where do you live, Johnson?"

A. "In a garret." (a laugh)

Q. "What is your business?"

A. "My wife follows the washing business, but she makes me do the work."

Q. "Where was the wagon when you saw it?"

A. "It was in the street." (laughter)

Q. "What part of the street?"

A. "In the street, not on the sidewalk."

Q. "On which side of the street?"

A. "On the same side that I was."

Q. "How near was the wagon to the sidewalk?"

A. "Well, upon my soul, I could not tell. That's a pretty hard thing to tell, as I did not measure it."

Q. "Are you deaf?"

A. "Sometimes" (laughter)

Q. "When you first saw the man on horseback, where was he?"

A. "On his back" (Great laughter)

Q. "Where was the wagon?"

A. "Well, I guess we talked about that before." (applause)

Q. "With what hand did he strike the prisoner?"

A. "He struck him with his right hand, he struck him with the whiffetree. 'On my honor I can't say which hand he held the whiffetree, except it was the right or left.'" (laughter)

Q. "Were they near Barnum's clothing store?"

A. "Well, see here now, boss, I ain't able to read nor write, and I can't tell Barnum from A. T. Stewart, or any of them big folks, by looking up at their names."

Q. "When did you tell this to Mr. Howe?"

A. "Mr. Howe? Mr. Howe, when was it I went to see you?" (Great laughter in which the court and council joined.)

Q. "Did you know Nixon?"

A. "No, I did not know him from Tom, Dick, or the devil. (Continued merriment.) The fact is, boss, men will get into muses, particularly colored folks. You know, some folks be down on the colored people. I mean folks as have no education, and don't know their grammar nor their dictionary. I can write my name—no I can't either, come to think of it."

(laughter)

Q. "Do you know officer Van Buskirk?"

A. "Who? What? Does he know me? I guess not. No, sah" (laughter during which the Court ordered the witness to retire.)—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in Harper's Magazine.

An eccentric English divine was called upon to perform the funeral service of a dead debtor. After the ceremony was performed, and the corpse was on its way to the churchyard, the sheriff made a speech on the body and attached it for debt, as by the then law of England he had power to do.

"Move on!" said the priest.

"Stop!" shouted the sheriff.

"Move on!" exclaimed the priest again.

"This body is mine!" said the sheriff.

"This body is God's!" roared the priest.

"In the King's name, I command you to lower the coffin!" exclaimed the sheriff.

"Bury the man!" shouted the infuriated priest, "and if the sheriff says three words, take him too! I've read the funeral service, and somebody must be buried!"

"The 'Worst of It.'—A few years since there prevailed Chicago a speculation in grain, the boldness and magnitude of whose operations were worthy even of that city. This gentleman, Mr. Richard H., had gone to one cornering operation in wheat by which he became slightly 'hurt.' In alluding to a few weeks ago he remarked, with characteristic bluntness and frankness, 'I lost in that speculation one million five hundred thousand dollars, and the worst of it was that I put in on the short!'"—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in Harper's Magazine.

## Register's Orders.

### Register's Order.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,  
New Castle County, March 17th, 1874.  
Upon the application of Martin E. Walker, Administrator of Ward S. Vandegrift, late of St. Georges Hundred in said County, deceased; it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.  
B. GIBBS, Register.

### NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Administrator on or before March 17th, 1875, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

MARTIN E. WALKER, Administrator.  
mar 21-2m Address—Middletown, Del.

### Register's Order.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,  
New Castle County, March 5th, 1874.  
Upon the application of Serick F. Shallcross, Administrator of Elizabeth Templeman, late of St. Georges Hundred in said County, deceased; it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.  
B. GIBBS, Register.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested to the Administrator on or before March 5th, 1875, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

SERICK F. SHALLCROSS, Adm.  
ADDRESS—Odessa, Del. mar 14-2m

### Register's Order.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,  
New Castle County, February 24th, 1874.  
Upon the application of Mary H. Jones, Administratrix of Zachariah Jones, late of St. Georges Hundred in said County, deceased; it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administratrix aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.  
B. GIBBS, Register.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Administratrix on or before February 24, 1875, or abide an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

MARY H. JONES, Admrx.  
ADDRESS—Middletown, Del. Feb. 24-2m

## SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

### THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

### "Another Great Literary Sensation."

### The Modern Robinson Crusoe

WITH 150 BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Messrs. Scribner & Co. have secured for serial publication in SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, M. Jules Verne's latest story,

### "THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND."

in which, not content with the old stories of "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Swiss Family Robinson," the writer undertakes to show how a party of men cast upon a mysterious and desert island, may live by their scientific resources alone, without the aid of any variety to draw upon for the materials of life and comfort.

The party are Americans who set out from Richmond, Va., during the siege, in a balloon. M. Jules Verne unites with an accurate scientific knowledge, an exuberance of inventive genius that has no equal.

### FASCINATED THE WORLD.

The theme of the present story affords the author the finest opportunity for the display of his peculiar gifts. The story will be profusely illustrated, and is begun in the April Number.

For sale by all News Dealers and Booksellers. Price \$4.00 a Year, 35 cents a Number.

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y.

### For SASSAFRAS RIVER.

THE steamer "TRUMPETER" being now in complete order, will resume her trips on Saturday, the 1st of March, 1875, leaving Pier No. 5, Light street wharf, Baltimore, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A. M., arriving in Georgetown at 4 P. M. Returning will leave Georgetown the alternate days at 8 A. M., arriving in Baltimore at 2 P. M., touching at Buck Neck, Barnards, Betterson, Turner's Creek, Casals, Shallcross, and Fredericksburg, going and returning.

We sincerely trust that the friendly relations hitherto existing between the steamer Trumpeter, her patrons, and the public generally, may never grow less; for the perpetuation of which we will ever be found striving our very best.

mar 1-ly W. K. CUNDIFF, Capt.

### CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, heretofore doing business under the name of E. Jefferson & Son, has been admitted to co-partnership with George W. Morrison, under the firm name of W. H. JEFFERSON & CO., for the transaction of the grain and general shipping business.

W. H. JEFFERSON.  
New Castle, Del., December 34, 1873-4f.  
W. S. JEFFERSON. GEORGE W. MORRISON.

### MIDDLETOWN IRON FOUNDRY

### AND

### MACHINE SHOP.

PLANS and Plan Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order. Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Estimates given on application.

W. L. DUKES & SON,  
Foundry and Machine Shop.

No. 2-7

## Miscellaneous.

### FOR SPRING CROPS

USE  
**BAUGH'S**  
TRADE MARK  
**RAW BONE**  
**Super Phosphate**  
QUALITY HIGHLY IMPROVED,  
AND  
STANDARD WARRANTED TO EVERY BUYER.  
Rich in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphoric Acid—especially adapted to Spring Crops and to Top Dressing grass.

### Pure Ground Bones,

### Pure Bone Meal,

### And Fertilizing Supplies.

Baugh & Sons,  
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,  
STORES: No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVE., Philad'a.  
No. 103 SOUTH STREET, Baltimore.  
Feb 21-3m.

### WHITELOCK'S VEGETATOR,

REGISTERED TRADE MARK  
W. WHITELOCK  
VEGETATOR  
BALTIMORE  
THE CROP PRODUCER

A RELIABLE MANURE FOR

Oats, Potatoes, Corn, and Tobacco.

\$50.00 PER TON.

\$4.00 PER BAG OF 160 POUNDS.

We endeavor to prepare the best manure made in the United States, and as an evidence of our success, appeal with confidence to all who have ever used the article on any crop, and ask those who have not to test its value with a small quantity.

W. WHITELOCK & CO.,  
44 South Street,  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
mar 28-3m

### LOVERS OF FINE POULTRY!

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the choice collections of

### FINE FOWLS

which he is now offering for sale (for breeding purposes) at very low prices, considering the high standard of their pedigree. The varieties consist of the following:

"DARK BRAMAS" bred from "WILLIAMS,"

"HERSTINES" and "IMPORTED STOCK,"

"PARTRIDGE COCHINS," bred from IMPORTED STOCK.

"BUFF COCHINS," bred from "CHURCHMAN'S STOCK."

"WHITE LEHORNS," bred from a splendid trio purchased of J. Boardman Smith, of Conn., one of the most successful breeders of this variety in the world.

Bronze Turkeys, from B. F. Lewis' prize Stock.

EGGS of all the above for sale. Call and examine them, or address

HENRY CLAYTON,  
MT. PLEASANT, DELAWARE.

P. S.—In order to make room for other breeding fowls, I will sell for thirty days Buff Cochins and White Leghorns for \$5.00 per pair.

January 17, 1874-17f.

### WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, February 24, 1874, trains will run over Reading Branch to and from Reading without change of cars, on following time:

Going Northward. STATIONS. Leaving Southward.

No. 2 No. 2 No. 2 No. 2 No. 2 No. 2 No. 2 No. 2

P. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.

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6 00 3 30 7 25 Chaddsford, 11 10 7 11 7 26

7 00 4 00 8 16 Centerville, 10 10 6 10 6 20

5 55 9 17 Springfield, 9 09 5 07

6 35 9 50 Birdsboro', 8 30 4 30

7 05 10 20 Reading, 8 00 4 00

CONNECTIONS.

At Wilmington, with trains on Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, and Delaware Railroads; at Chaddsford, with trains on Philadelphia & Reading Central Railroad; at Centerville, with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad; at Reading, with trains on Philadelphia & Reading, Lebanon Valley, East Pennsylvania, and Reading & Columbia Railroads. C. STOLZ, General Superintendent.

### MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY.

First-Class Boarding and Day School.

FACULTY:

HUDSON A. WOOD, A. M., - - PRINCIPAL.

MRS. MARY WOOD, - - ASSISTANT.

MISS ELIA R. DAY, - - ASSISTANT.

MISS ACHSA M. GAZLAY, - - ASSISTANT.

WINTER TERM BEGINS DEC. 8th.

For full information relating to the school, send for a catalogue.

Nov 22-ly

B. S. COCHRAN. JOHN NIX. J. C. HUNT.

### COCHRAN, NIX & CO.,

WHOLESALE

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IN

### FRUITS AND PRODUCE,

NO. 96 PARK PLACE, N. Y.

Poultry for Christmas and New Year a Specialty. In order to secure prompt sales of the poultry we should receive it at least three days prior to each holiday.

Consignments solicited. Dec 13-ly.

### JOHN'S HORSE POWDERS,

(IMPROVED.)

HIGHLY recommended for Loos of Appetite, Hiccups, Bile, Distemper, Colic, &c., &c. Prepared only by

JOHN'S HORSE POWDERS, &c., &c.

may 21-3m

Wilmington, Del.

## Dry Goods and Groceries.

### Great Bargains!

### New Fall and Winter Stock

AT CASH PRICES.

Dress Goods of various styles at a discount of 15 per cent. from cash prices. Alpaca, Reps, Delaines, &c. Gentlemen's Wear.

### CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

And Satinets, all-wool and cotton-warp Kerseys from 45 to 90 cents per yard.

### Blankets, Comfortables, Coverlets,

Lap Robes, Horse Covers, Home-made Kersey Suits, men's and boys' Overcoats and

### READY MADE CLOTHING,

Gum Overcoats,

### Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

Gum Boots, Overboots and Arctics, men's Fur Gloves, Caps and Copes, Ladies' Sable and Ermine Muffs,

### CARPETS.

All-wool ingrain Cottage, Stair and Hemp Carpets from 25 to 90 cts. per yard. Oil Cloth Suits, Buck Gannets, Gloves, and Mitts.

Dressers will please call and examine our goods as we are determined to sell CHEAP.

### S. R. STEPHENS & CO.,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Nov. 29-4f.

### To the Public.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

### Large and Well-Selected Stock of

### GOODS,

Consisting in part of

### DRY GOODS,

### NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,

### Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

### Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

### FISH, MEATS, &c.

And everything usually kept in a

### FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE,

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

NO CHARGE

FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Charles Tatman Jr.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

apr. 9-4f

### Special Notice!

### TO THE PEOPLE OF MIDDLE-

### TOWN AND VICINITY.

MIDDLETOWN, DEC. 13, 1873.

### ON AND AFTER THE ABOVE DATE,

### THE ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS

AT J. F. ELIASON'S POPULAR DRY

GOODS HOUSE MUST BE SOLD, RE-

GALESS OF PROFIT, AS HE WILL

NOT CARRY STOCK OVER FROM ONE

SEASON TO ANOTHER. PEOPLE IN

NEED OF GOODS WILL FIND IT TO

THEIR INTEREST TO BUY HERE INME-

DIATELY, AS THE ENORMOUS LARGE

STOCK MUST AND WILL BE SOLD AT

THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Dec. 13-ly.

### J. F. ELIASON.

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